(घ) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार ने क्या आवश्यक कार्रवाही की और उक्त अवधि के दौरान राज्य सरकार को कितनी अतिरिक्त धनराशि आबंटित की गई?

ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा): (क) जवाहर रोजगार योजना 1.4.1989 से पंजाब के सभी जिलों सहित सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (चंडीगढ़ और दिल्ली को छोड़कर) में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत दो उप-योजनाएं अर्थात् इंदिरा आवास योजना और दस लाख कुंओं की योजना 31 दिसम्बर, 1995 तक कार्यान्वित की गई थी किन्तु पंजाब को राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर राज्य को दस लाख कुंओं को योजना के कार्यान्वयन से छूट दी गई थी। जो राशि दस लाख कुओं की योजना के लिए निर्धारित की गई थी वह इंदिरा आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत आवासों के निर्माण के लिए उपयोग में लाई गई थी। 1.1.1996 से जवाहर रोजगार योजना को तीन स्वतंत्र योजनाओं में विभाजित कर दिया गया था अर्थात् जवाहर रोजगार योजना, इंदिरा आवास योजना और दस लाख कुंओं की योजना। अब सभी तीनों योजनाओं को पंजाब के सभी जिलों में स्वतंत्र रूप से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

(ख) 1994-95, 1995-96 और 1996-97 के दौरान जवाहर रोजगार योजना के अन्तर्गत पंजाब को आवंटित राशि निम्न प्रकार है:—

(रुपए लाख में)

वर्ष	केन्द्रीय आवंटन	केन्द्र द्वारा जारी राशियां
1994-95	1359.41*	2736.89**
1995-96	1575.94*	787.97
1996-97	871.51	546.45 (फरवरी 97 तक)

*इंदिरा आवास योजना और दस लाख कुओं की योजना सहित

** पंजाब के चार सीमान्त जिलों के लिए 1994-95 के दौरान 1489.00 लाख रुपए की अतिरिक्त राशि जारी करने सहित।

(ग) और (घ) जी, नहीं। सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को केन्द्रीय आवंटन देश में कुल ग्रामीण गरीबों की तुलना में राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में ग्रामीण गरीबों के अनुपात के आधार पर किया जाता है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले गरीबी के अनुमान राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण संगठन द्वारा किए गए सर्वेक्षण के 43वें दौर पर आधारित हैं।

Strategy for Employment Generation and Distribution of Surplus Land

1454. DR. D. VENKATESHWAR RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the strategy proposed for employment generation schemes and distribution of surplus land to push up rural development and tackle the poverty prevailing in rural areas, during the next five years;

(b) the details of land reforms to be undertaken; and

(c) what are the other basic minimum services to be provided, country-wide?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Strategy for employment generation scheme and distribution of surplus land during next 5 years has been spelt out in the Approach Paper to the Ninth Five Year Plan. According to this, the programme for self employment and wage employment would continue in the Ninth Five Year Plan. These programmes would be redesigned to make them more effective as instruments of poverty alleviation. There will be a shift in strategy under IRDP, a self-employment programme, from an individual beneficiary approach to a group and/or cluster approach. This would facilitate higher investment level to ensure viability of projects. The training of rural youth for self employment (TRYSEM) will be revamped in its design, curriculum and method of training to improve employment opportunities for poor. A greater integration on Development of Women and Child in Rural Areas (DWCRA) with IRDP and TRYSEM will be attempted to provide

women's growth with greater access to finicial resources and training. Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) will be universalised by 97-98 as against existing coverage of about 4329 blocks.

The Land Reforms (LR) in the Ninth plan would include detection/ redistribution of surplus land, prevention of a lieniation of tribal lands and preference to women in the distribution of ceiling surplus land.

(c) The Conference of Chief Ministers held in July, 1996 identified 7 basic minimum services for universal coverage in a time bound manner. These are 100% coverage of primary health facilities, provision of safe drinking water to all, universalisation of primary education, public housing assistance to shelterless, nutritional support to children, connectivity of all unconnected villages and habitations and streamlining the public distribution system with a focus on the poor.

Proposals for Rural Sanitation in Andhra Pradesh

1455. DR. D. VENKATESHWAR RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for rural sanitation in Andhra Pradesh was forwarded to the Prime Minister in October, 1995;

(b) whether main objective of this project was to provide latrines and other senitation facilities in rural areas of the State;

(c) if so, whether Government have since cleared the proposal;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) by when it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS & EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) to (e) The State Government was requested to revise the project particularly to include the following:

(i) Adoption of low cost models of sanitary latrines ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 3000/- instead of depending upon single model of two pit pour flush latrines costing Rs. 2000/- per unit.

(ii) Village sanitation complex for women.

(iii) School sanitation.

(iv) Rural Sanitary Marts as an alternate delivery system particularly for people above the poverty line.

(v) Information, Education and Communication component for creation of felt need, demand, health education and awareness.

Small, Marginal and Big Farmers with Land Ownership

1456. DR. B.B. DUTTA: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small and marginal farmers with ownership of land, State-wise;

(b) how these figures compare with big farmers with land owned by them;

(c) whether Government propose to review the position of small and marginal farmers, in the context of various schemes started for their betterment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS & EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA): (a) The State-wise information is given in the enclosed statement (*See* below).

(b) In India, statistics are compiled showing any operational holding of agriculatural land exceeding 10 hectares